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Online;WPI,INSPEC

(54) Firewall for interent access

(57) Regulating the flow of internetwork connections through a firewall (10) having a network protocol stack (14,16,18) which includes an Internet Protocol (IP) layer (16). A determination is made of the parameters characteristic of a connection request, including a netelement parameter characteristic of where the connection request came from. A query is generated and a determination is made whether there is a rule corresponding to that query. If there is a rule corresponding to the query, a determination is made whether authentication is required by the rule. If authentication is required by the rule, an authentication protocol is activated and the connection is activated if the authentication protocol is completed successfully.

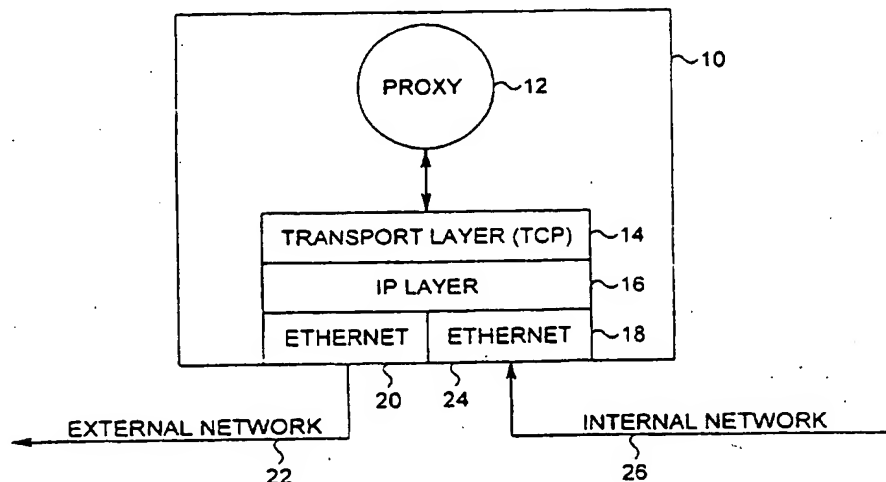


Fig. 1

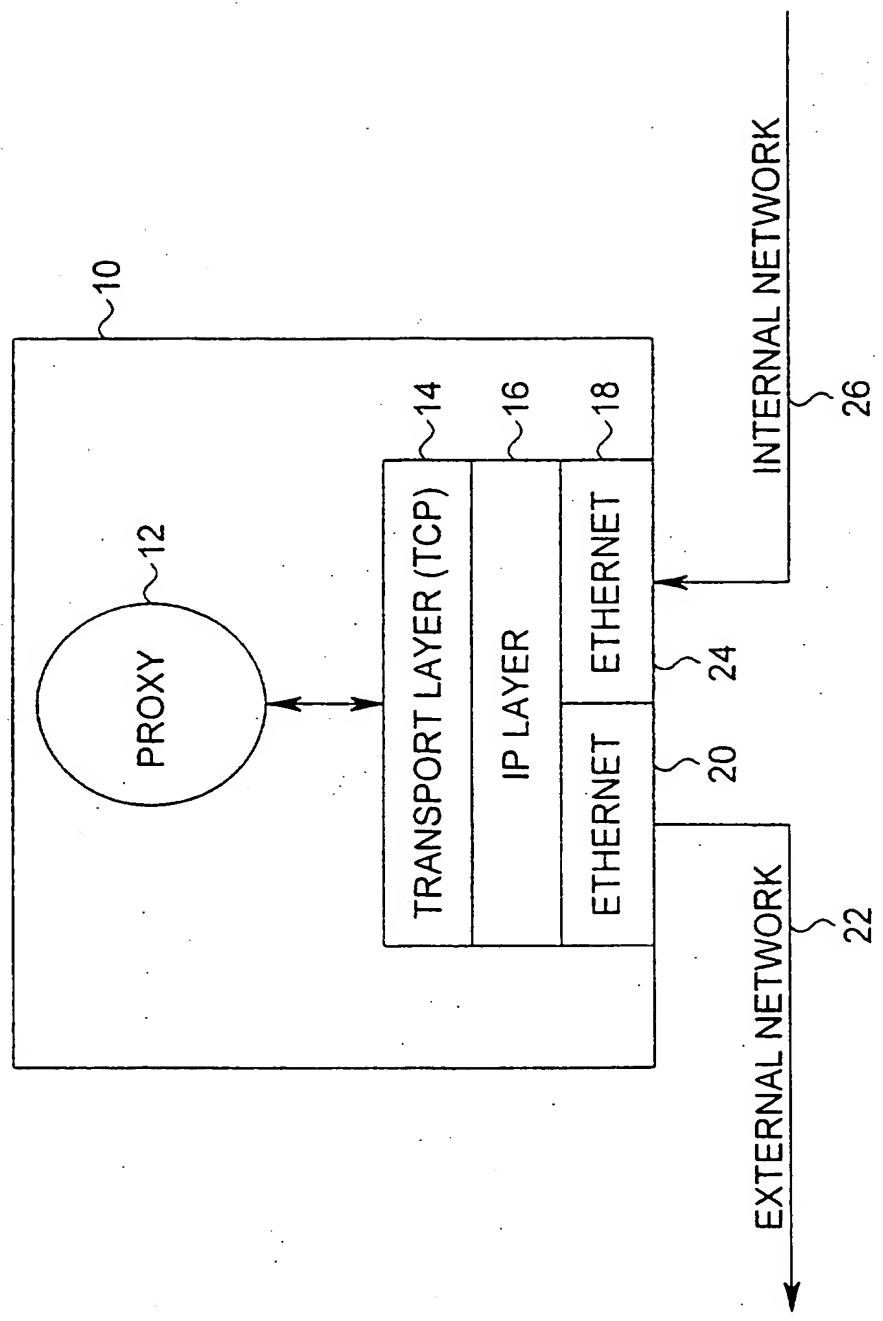


Fig. 1

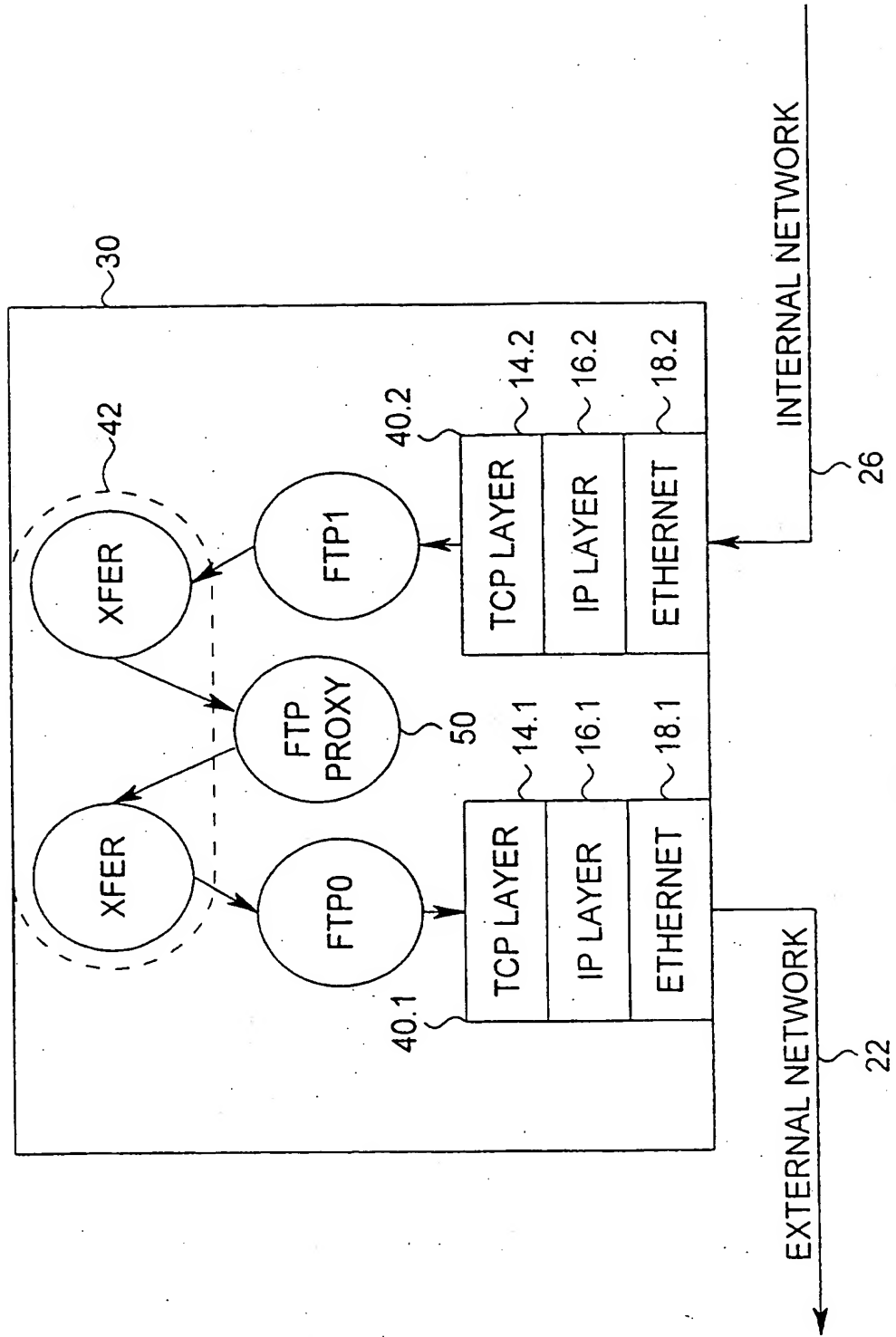


Fig. 2

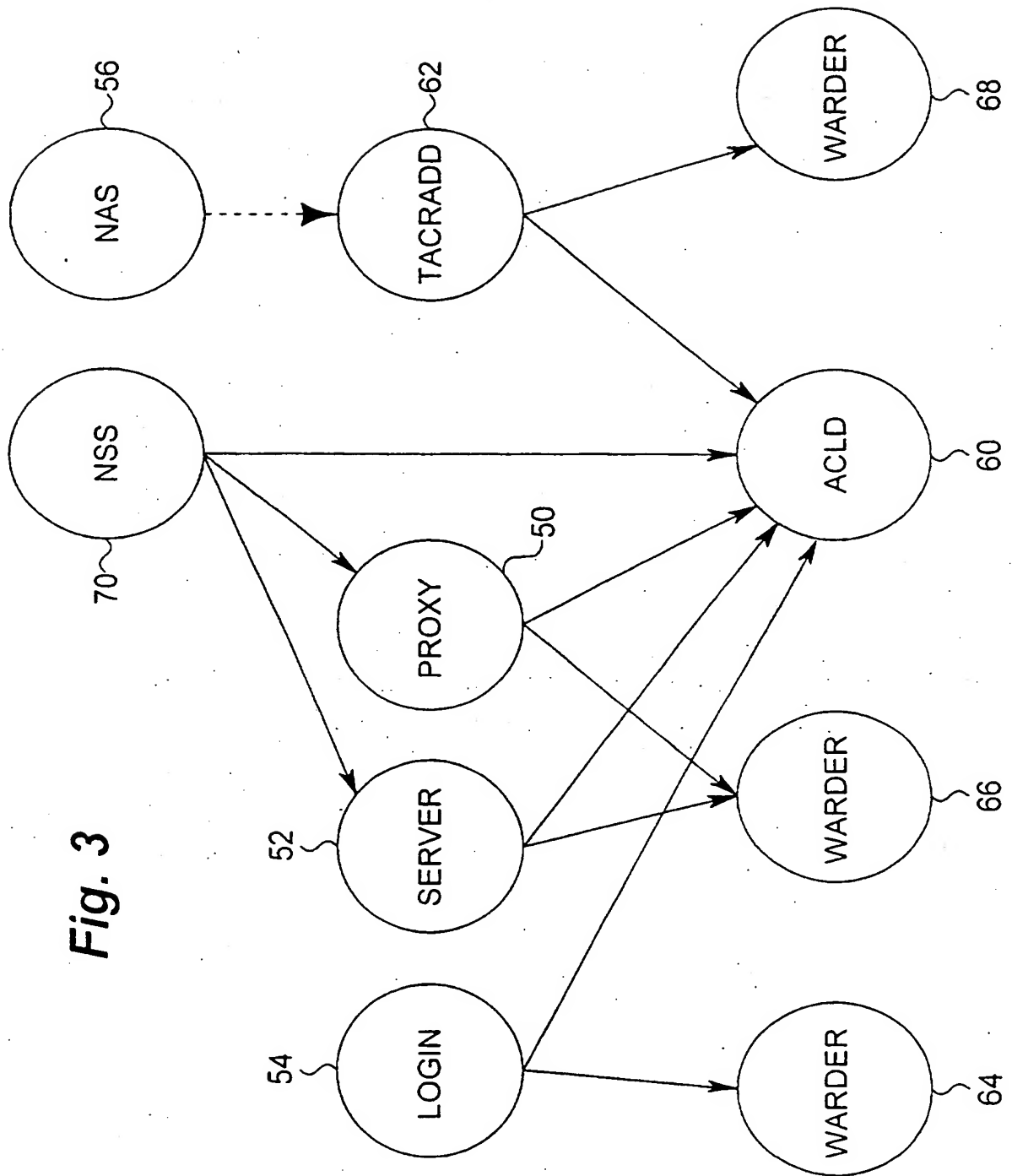
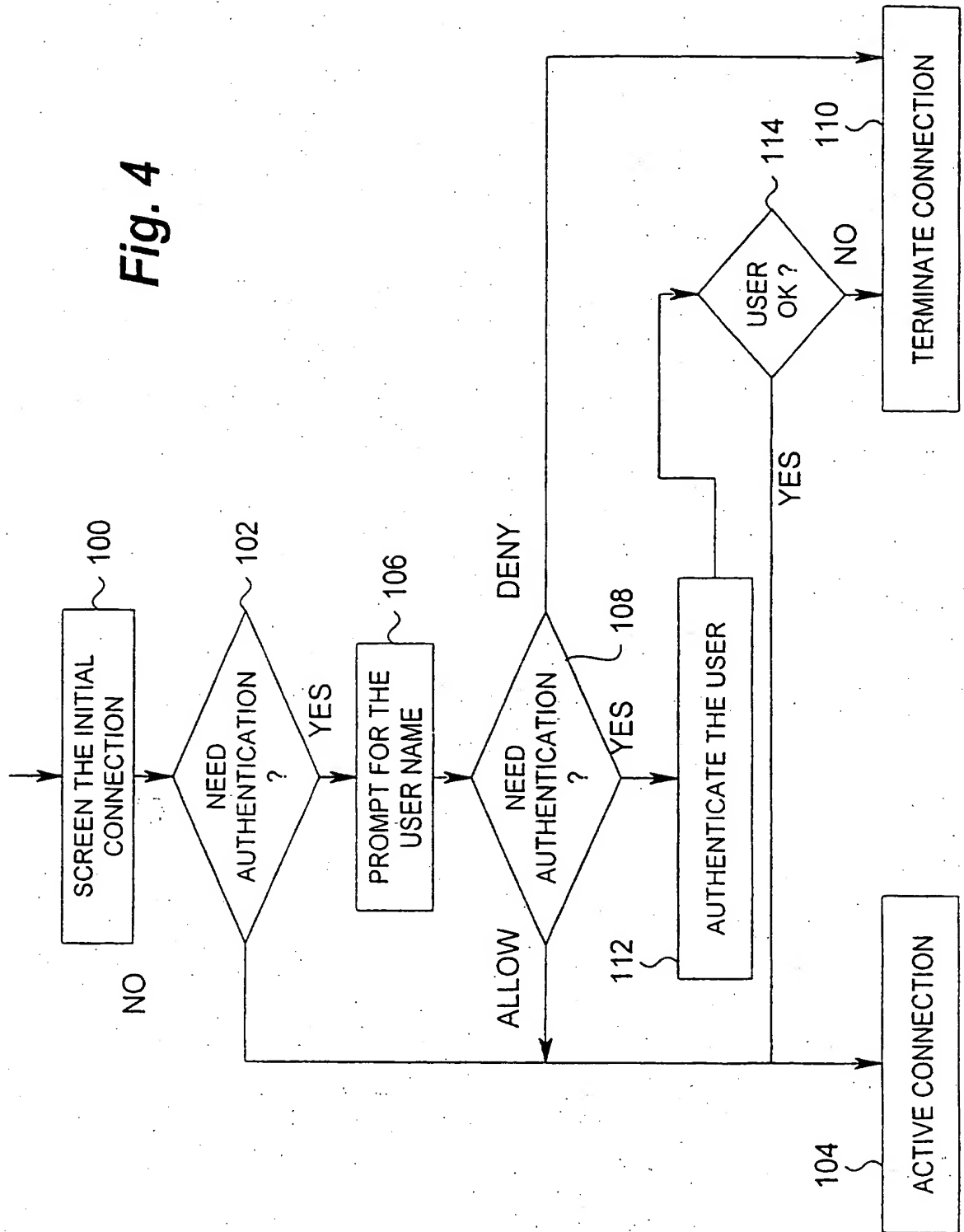


Fig. 3

Fig. 4



	204 PARAMETER NAMES	206 MATCH CRITERIA	208 ACTION	200 SIDE EFFECTS
RULE[1]	PARAM[1..M]	VAL[1..M]		
RULE[2]	PARAM[1..M]	VAL[1..M]		
⋮				
RULE[N]	PARAM[1..M]	VAL[1..M]		

FIG. 5

GENERALIZED SECURITY POLICY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND METHOD

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Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

The present invention pertains generally to network communications, and in particular to a system and method for regulating the flow of internetwork connections through a firewall.

10

Background Information

Firewalls have become an increasingly important part of network design. Firewalls provide protection of valuable resources on a private network while allowing communication and access with systems located on an unprotected network such as the Internet. In addition, they operate to block attacks on a private network arriving from the unprotected network by providing a single connection with limited services. A well designed firewall limits the security problems of an Internet connection to a single firewall computer system. This allows an organization to focus their network security efforts on the definition of the security policy enforced by the firewall. An example of a firewall is given in "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING SECURE INTERNETWORK SERVICES" by Boebert et al. (PCT Published Application No. WO 96/13113, published on May 2, 1996), the description of which is hereby incorporated by reference. Another description of a firewall is provided by Dan Thomsen in "Type Enforcement: the new security model", *Proceedings: Multimedia: Full-Service Impact on Business, Education, and the Home*, SPIE Vol. 2617, p. 143, August 1996. Yet another such system is described in "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ACHIEVING NETWORK SEPARATION" by Gooderum et al. (PCT Published Application No. WO 97/29413, published on August 14, 1997), the description of which is hereby incorporated by reference. All the above systems are examples of application level gateways. Application level gateways use proxies or other such mechanisms operating at the application layer to

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process traffic through the firewall. As such, they can review not only the message traffic but also message content. In addition, they provide authentication and identification services, access control and auditing.

- Access Control Lists, or ACLs, are lists of rules that regulate the flow of Internet connections through a firewall. These rules control how a firewall's servers and proxies will react to connection attempts. When a server or proxy receives an incoming connection, it performs an ACL check on that connection.

- An ACL check compares the source and destination IP address of the connection against a list of ACL rules. The rules determine whether the connection is allowed or denied. A rule can also have one or more *side effects*. A side effect causes the proxy to change its behavior in some fashion. For example, a common side effect is to redirect the destination IP address to an alternate machine.

- Sidewinder, Version 2.0, is a firewall which is an example of a system which uses an ACL check to regulate the flow of Internet connections through its firewall. ACLs in Sidewinder 2.0 are stored in a file, `/etc/sidewinder/acl.conf`. The file is read by all of the servers and proxies on the Sidewinder firewall. A line in the file either allows or denies a connection based on the connection's source IP address, destination IP address, and destination port number. Some examples are shown below:

```
allowed_flow(  source_addr(net_addr(*.*.*.* 0 internal))
                dest_addr(net_addr(*.*.*.* 0 external))
                service(ftp tcp)
25              0.0.0.0 0)
```

This rule allows access from any client located in the internal security domain to any ftp server located in the external security domain.

```
30  allowed_flow(  source_addr(net_addr(*.*.*.* 0 internal))
                  dest_addr(net_addr(*.*.*.* 0 external))
                  service(http tcp)
                  0.0.0.0 0)
  denied_flow(    source_addr(net_addr(*.*.*.* 0 internal))
```



```
dest_addr(net_addr=(174.252.1.1 0
external))
service(http tcp)
0.0.0.0 0)
```

5

The first rule allows http access from the internal security domain to all Web servers in the external security domain. The second rule denies access to a specific web server located at 174.252.1.1.

```
10 allowed_flow( source_addr(net_addr(*.*.*.* 0 external))
dest_addr(net_addr(192.168.1.192 0
external))
service(nntp tcp)
172.17.192.48 0)
```

15

This rule intercepts all incoming connections that go the external side of the local Sidewinder (192.168.1.192) and redirects them to shade.sctc.com (172.17.192.48).

In general, ACL rules used in Sidewinder, Version 2.0, have the

20 following matching criteria:

- The source IP address. This can be expressed as a subnet by indicating the number of significant bits in the address.
- The source security domain. This is always either "internal" or "external".
- 25 • The destination IP address.
- The destination security domain, again either "internal" or "external".
- The service name. The names and protocols of the services are obtained from the file /etc/services.

30 and they have the following two side effects:

- Redirect the IP address to a different machine.
- Redirect the port number to a different port.

A connection from a specific IP source address to a specific IP destination address is denied unless there is a rule that allows the connection and

there is no entry that denies the connection. The order of entries in the list does not matter.

An ACL approach like that used in Sidewinder 2.0 has a number of limitations. For instance, since all ACL rules in that firewall system are specified using only IP addresses, there is no way to specify a host name. A rule can have only one source, one destination and one service; a separate rule is needed for each service and for each workstation. Therefore, to block access to several web sites you need to create a separate rule for each one. Furthermore, a site with five services and 1,000 workstations may need 5,000 rules. This can slow performance.

In addition, the use of static IP addresses creates a problem for a site that uses Microsoft Windows NT Server and DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) with desktop personal computers (PCS). The DHCP server assigns an arbitrary IP address from a pool when each PC boots up. It is impossible to assign an ACL rule to a particular PC because its IP address is not fixed.

In addition, there is no place to store a user name. The granularity of access control is on a per-host basis.

Sidewinder 2.0 stores a complete copy of the full access control list in the memory of every proxy. If the number of rules is large, the memory consumed hurts performance. In addition, there is no support for activating rules during certain times of the day or during certain days of the week.

Finally, there is no way to specify a different authentication method for a given connection. For a given service, the authentication method must be the same for all users and for all hosts.

What is needed is a generalized security policy management system which can operate free of these limitations.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is a system and method for regulating the flow of internetwork connections through a firewall having a network protocol stack which includes an Internet Protocol (IP) layer. A determination is made of the parameters characteristic of a connection request, including a netelement

parameter characteristic of where the connection request came from. A query is generated and a determination is made whether there is a rule corresponding to that query. If there is a rule corresponding to the query, a determination is made whether authentication is required by the rule. If authentication is required by the rule, an authentication protocol is activated and the connection is activated if the authentication protocol is completed successfully.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a system and method of regulating the flow of internetwork connections through a firewall having a network protocol stack which includes an Internet Protocol (IP) layer.

10 An access control list is formed, wherein the access control list includes a plurality of rules, where each rule includes a plurality of rule parameters and values associated with said rule parameters. Query parameters characteristic of a connection request are determined, wherein said query parameters include a netelement parameter characteristic of where the connection request came from

15 and a query is generated which lists the query parameters. The query is then applied to the access control list and a determination is made as to whether there is a rule corresponding to the query. If there is a rule, a determination is made as to whether authentication is required by the rule and, if authentication is required by the rule, an authentication protocol is executed. If the authentication protocol

20 is completed successfully, the connection is activated.

According to yet another aspect of the invention, a network-separated application level gateway firewall is described.

Brief Description of the Drawings

In the following detailed description of example embodiments of the invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and which is shown by way of illustration only, specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other
5 embodiments may be utilized and structural changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

In the drawings, where like numerals refer to like components throughout the several views:

10 Figure 1 is a functional block diagram of one embodiment of an application level gateway firewall according to the present invention;

Figure 2 is a functional block diagram of one embodiment of a network-separated application level gateway firewall according to the present invention;

15 Figure 3 is a block diagram representing the interaction of agents with warders and with the access control list daemon;

Figure 4 is a representation of the steps an agent goes through in authenticating a connection; and

Figure 5 is a representation of one embodiment of a ruleset which can be used with the access control list daemon of Figure 3.

20 Description of the Preferred Embodiments

In the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment, references made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration specific preferred embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. These embodiments are described in sufficient
25 detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice the invention, and it is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and that structural, logical, physical, architectural, and electrical changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. The following detailed description is, therefore, not to be taken in a limiting sense, and the scope of the
30 present invention is defined only by the appended claims and their equivalents.

A system 10 which can be used for firewall-to-firewall encryption (FFE) is shown in Figure 1. In Figure 1, system 10 includes a workstation 12 communicating through a firewall 14 to an unprotected network 16 such as the Internet. System 10 also includes a workstation 20 communicating through a
5 firewall 18 to unprotected network 16. In one embodiment, firewall 18 is an application level gateway.

A firewall which can be used to regulate the flow of internetwork connections from an internal to an external network is shown in Figure 1. Firewall 10 is an application level gateway. As noted above, application level
10 gateways use proxies 12 operating at the application layer to process traffic through the firewall. As such, they can review not only the message traffic but also message content. In addition, they provide authentication and identification services, access control and auditing. As can be seen in Figure 1, proxy 12 is connected through transport layer 14 and Internet Protocol (IP) layer 16 to a
15 physical layer 18. Physical layer 18 includes an Ethernet connection 20 to an external network 22 and an Ethernet connection 24 to an internal network 26.

An improved version of the firewall shown in Figure 1 is shown in Figure 2. In Figure 2, firewall 30 is divided into a set of two independent regions or burbs, with a domain and a protocol stack assigned to each burb.
20 Each protocol stack 40 has its own independent set of data structures, including routing information and protocol information. One such mechanism for dividing a single protocol stack into two or more protocol stacks is described by Dan Thomsen in "Type Enforcement: the new security model", *Proceedings: Multimedia: Full-Service Impact on Business, Education, and the Home*, SPIE
25 Vol. 2617, p. 143, August 1996. Thomsen teaches that modifications can be made to the kernel of an operating system in order to add type enforcement protections. These type enforcement protections can then be used to create and enforce separate domains for internal and external network traffic.

Network separation can also be used within a firewall to create and
30 maintain separate protocol stacks. In this approach, a given socket will be bound to a single protocol stack at creation time and no data can pass between protocol

stacks 40 without going through proxy space 42. A proxy 50 therefore acts as the go-between for transfers between domains. Because of this, a malicious attacker who gains control of one of the regions is prevented from being able to compromise processes executing in other regions.

5 Network separation and its application to an application level gateway is described in "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ACHIEVING NETWORK SEPARATION" by Gooderum et al. (PCT Published Application No. WO 97/29413, published on August 14, 1997). Under network separation, a plurality of burbs or regions is defined. Each burb includes a protocol stack. Each of the
10 plurality of network interfaces is assigned to one of the plurality of burbs and more than one network interface can be assigned to a particular burb. Processes are bound to specific burbs when they try to access that burb's protocol stack and communication between processes assigned to different burbs is restricted.

 Network separation does provide some significant advantages in
15 implementing an access control scheme. For instance, a school may want to put student machines behind an outer Internet firewall and put the teacher machines behind an inner firewall (in order to protect the teachers' machines from the students, e.g., so that the students don't tamper the teachers' grading files). One solution is to install two firewall systems. A cheaper solution is to provide a
20 single firewall 30 that has three burbs: "external", "student" and "teacher", with ACLs that restrict flow from the outer rings to the inner rings. In other words, multiple burbs allow nested levels of protection without the expense of acquiring additional firewalls.

 Furthermore, encryption can be used with network separation to
25 multiplex burbs on a single physical layer interface 24. For example, two burbs could be assigned to a single Ethernet interface card. Each burb has its own network protocol stack; each stack, however, is connected to the same interface card. By encrypting one channel, leaving the other channel unencrypted and including in the ACL information as to whether a particular message is
30 encrypted or unencrypted, it is possible for both burbs to use the same Ethernet card.

As noted above, an Access Control List, or ACL, is a list of rules that regulate the flow of Internet connections through a firewall. These rules control how a firewall's servers and proxies will react to connection attempts. When a server or proxy receives an incoming connection, it performs an ACL check on
5 that connection.

An ACL check compares a set of parameters associated with the connection against a list of ACL rules. The rules determine whether the connection is allowed or denied. A rule can also have one or more side effects. A side effect causes the proxy to change its behavior in some fashion. For
10 example, a common side effect is to redirect the destination IP address to an alternate machine. In addition to IP connection attempts, ACL checks can also be made on the console logins and on logins made from serial ports. Finally, ACL checks can also be made on behalf of IP access devices, such as a Cisco box, through the use of the industry standard TACACS+ protocol.

15 In one embodiment, the ACL is managed by an acld daemon running in the kernel of firewalls 10 and 30. The acld daemon receives two types of requests, one to query the ACL and one to administer it. In one such embodiment, the ACL is stored in a relational database such as the Oracle database for fast access. By using such a database, query execution is
20 asynchronous and many queries can be executing concurrently. In addition, these types of databases are designed to manipulate long lists of rules quickly and efficiently. These qualities ensure that a given query cannot hang up the process that issued the query for any appreciable time (> 1-2 seconds).

The current database can hold up to 100,000 users and up to 10,000 hosts
25 but can be scaled up to the capacity of the underlying database engine. The results of an ACL check is cached, allowing repeated checks to be turned around very quickly.

Applications on firewalls 10 and 30 can query acld to determine if a given connection attempt should be allowed to succeed. In one embodiment,
30 such as is shown in Figure 3, the types of applications (i.e. "agents") that can make ACL queries can be divided into four classes:

- 1) Proxies 50. These allow connections to pass through firewall 10 or 30 in order to provide access to a remote service. They include *tnauthp* (authenticated telnet proxy), *pftp* (FTP proxy), *httpd* (HTTP proxy), and *tcpgsp* (TCP generic service proxy).
- 5 2) Servers 52. These provide a service on the firewall itself. They include *ftpd* and *httpd*.
- 3) Login agents 54. Login agent 54 is a program on the firewall that can create a Unix shell. It is not considered a server because it cannot receive IP connections. One example is */usr/bin/login* when used to create a
10 dialup session or a console session on firewall 10 or 30. Another example is the command *srole*.
- 4) Network Access Servers (NAS) 56. NAS 56 is a remote IP access device, typically a dialup box manufactured by such companies as Cisco or Bridge. The NAS usually provides dialup telnet service and may also
15 provide SLIP or PPP service.

Proxies 50, servers 52, login agents 54, and NASes 58 make queries to *acld* 60 to determine if a given connection attempt should be allowed to succeed. All of the agents except NAS 58 make their queries directly. NAS 58, because it is remote, must communicate via an auxiliary daemon that typically uses an
20 industry standard protocol such as RADIUS or TACACS+. The auxiliary daemon (e.g., *tacradd* 62) in turn forwards the query to local *acld* 60.

As a side effect of the query, *acld* 60 tells the agent if authentication is needed. If no authentication is needed, the connection proceeds immediately. Otherwise *acld* 60 provides (as another side effect) a list of allowed
25 authentication methods that the user can choose from. The agent can present a menu of choices or simply pick the first authentication method by default. Typical authentication methods include plain password, SNK DSS, SDI SecurID, LOCKout DES, and LOCKout FORTEZZA. In one embodiment, the list of allowed authentication methods varies depending on the host name, user
30 name, time of day, or any combination thereof.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 3 authentication is actually performed by a special server called a warder. The agent contacts the warder to perform authentication. In one embodiment, a warder is associated with each authentication method. For instance, warder 64 may be the SNK DSS warder, warder 66 may be the LOCKout DES warder and warder 68 may be the LOCKout FORTEZZA warder. A warder is a process which performs an authentication method. In one embodiment, all warders have a common, standard, authentications interface used to talk to the agents. By using this warder structure, a single agent can therefore access any of the available authentication methods simply by contacting the appropriate warder. There is no direct communication between the warder and acld.

In one embodiment, proxy agent 50 operates within the application layer to process messages transferred between internal and external networks. All network-to-network traffic must pass through one of the proxies within the application layer before being the transfer across networks is allowed. A message arriving from external network 22 is examined at IP layer 16 and an security association database (SADB) is queried to determine if the source address and SPI are associated with a particular security association (SA). In one embodiment, an SADB Master copy is maintained in persistent memory at the application layer while a copy of the SADB is maintained in volatile memory within the kernel. If the message is supposed to be encrypted, the message is decrypted based on the algorithm and key associated with the particular SA and the message is transferred up through transport layer to proxy 50. Proxy 50 examines the source and destination addresses and the type of service desired and decides whether authentication of the sender is warranted. If so, proxy 50 initiates an authentication protocol. The protocol may be as simple as requesting a user name and password or it may include a challenge/response authentication process. Proxy 50 also looks to see whether the message coming in was encrypted or not and may factor that into whether a particular type of authentication is needed. In Telnet, for instance, user name/password authentication may be sufficient for an FFE link while the security policy may

dictate that a more stringent challenge/response protocol is needed for unencrypted links. In that case, proxy 50 will be a Telnet proxy and it will base its authentication protocol on whether the link was encrypted or not.

Since IPSEC executes within IP layer 16 there is no need for host
5 firewalls to update their applications. Users that already have IPSEC available on their own host machine will, however, have to request that the firewall administrator set up SA's in the SADB for their traffic.

The system administrator is responsible for creating the ACL ruleset. The ACL ruleset is a reflection of the administrator's security policy. The
10 administrator needs to answer the following questions before creating the ruleset:

- 1) Where are the boundaries of the security domains?
- 2) Which security domains should be allowed to initiate connections into other security domains?
- 3) What types of information should be allowed to flow between the
15 security domains?
- 4) Should connections be allowed based on host name, user name, time of day, or some combination thereof?
- 5) What type(s) of user authentication, if any, should be required to enter a security domain?

20 In the preferred embodiment, the ACL ruleset can be modified by the administrator using either a graphical user interface, or GUI, or a command line interface. Changes to the ACL ruleset are stored in the internal database. To prevent the occurrence of transient states that may violate the security policy, the database is locked during periods in which the administrator is making more than
25 one rule update. (This is especially important when reloading the entire database from diskette or tape.)

In one embodiment, the database is implemented in SQL using either Faircom's C-Tree or Just Logic's SQL Database Manager. In another

embodiment, acld 60 is connected to an external client/server commercial SQL database engine, such as Oracle. This will give the customer additional flexibility in administering the ruleset.

In one embodiment non-time-critical portions of the ACL control and administration code is written in Python. Time-critical portions are coded in C.

Generating a Query

To make an ACL check, the agent collects information about the nature of the connection. This information includes the source and destination IP address. The agent places this information into a *query list*. The query list contains all of the relevant information needed to make the ACL check. The agent then submits the query list to acld 60 and acld 60 searches for a rule that matches the query list and returns a *reply list*. The reply list includes either "allow" or "deny" to indicate if the connection should be accepted or rejected. Other values in the reply list are side effects that change the behavior of the agent.

In one embodiment the query list contains the following pieces of information:

- The source IP address, if applicable.
- The destination IP address, if applicable.
- The source security domain.
- The destination security domain.
- The network protocol (TCP or UDP), if applicable.
- The type of agent (proxy, server, login, or NAS).
- The type of IP encryption used by the connection, if any.
- The name of the user (when known).
- The name of the user's selected warder (when known).

This information is used by acld 60 to search for a rule that "best" matches the query.

Rule Precedence

In general, rules with specific values for a query parameter are preferred over rules with a wildcard parameter. For example, a rule that says `user="alan"` is preferred over a rule that says `user=*` (where `*` is a wildcard character). Sometimes it is hard, however, to decide which rule is best. For example, one rule may say `host="t-bone"`, `user=*` while another rule may say `host=*`, `user="alan"`. Which rule is "best" in this case? The answer is "it depends". The system administrator needs to decide which is more important: hosts or users, and embed the security policy in the ACL accordingly.

- 10 In one embodiment, ACL rules are checked in sequential order. The first rule that matches the query is chosen. In one such embodiment, when the administrator creates a new rule, the acld interface suggests a position in the rule set based on a predefined precedence scheme. The position of the rule is the sole criteria for determining whether or not the rule is selected. The administrator
- 15 can override the suggested position if he or she so desires and the interface will perform a sanity check and warn the administrator if a rule's position is obviously wrong.

For example, assume there are two rules 'deny_all', and 'allow_alan':

20	Name:	deny_all	allow_alan
	Position:	1	2
	Action:	deny	allow
	User(s):	*	alan

- 25 In this example the acld interface would flag a warning that the second rule (allow_alan) will never match a query because the first rule (deny_all) has a wildcard for the user name.

- It should be obvious that other precedence schemes could be used, including schemes which place a higher security value on the host rather than the user, and vice versa.
- 30

Once a rule is selected, the agent receives a reply list. The reply can allow or deny the connection (if the agent sets a flag a verbose explanation is sent explaining why the connection was allowed or denied. For each rule in the

ruleset, the reply returns a string that explains the result of the comparison with the query list. If the rule did (not) match the query, it returns a string that explains why (not).

5 The reply can demand authentication. If authentication is demanded, the reply includes a list of allowed warders. The agent can present a menu of authentication method choices to the user or may simply pick the first warder as the default.

The reply can tell the agent to redirect the destination IP address to a different machine. This is only applicable to proxies 50.

10 The reply can tell the agent to redirect the destination port number to a different port. This is only applicable to proxies 50.

In one embodiment each rule has a name and the reply returns the name of the rule that matched the query. This is useful for troubleshooting problems with the ruleset. In another embodiment the reply returns the position of the rule
15 in the ruleset. Again this is useful for troubleshooting.

The reply can provide additional side effects that are unique to the service. For example, for an FTP service it determines whether GET or PUT operations are allowed. For an HTTP service it determines what types of URLs are blocked by the HTTP proxy.

20 The reply can include an expiration date for the result of this query. This is used internally for caching. If a duplicate query is made by the same agent before the time expires, the cached reply is returned.

The agent should examine the values in the reply list and act upon them appropriately. Though not strictly required to do so, the agent is expected to
25 abide by the results of the query.

ACL Check Procedure

The steps followed in executing an ACL check are shown in Figure 4. In Figure 4, the process starts at 100 where an agent can perform an optional initial ACL check when a connection is first detected. Most agents will perform an
30 initial ACL check when a connection is first detected. The reason is that connections from some hosts are always disallowed. In this case the connection

should be rejected with no further ado. For most proxies and servers, Network Services Sentry (NSS) 70 will screen out the initial connection.

Note: If the agent is incapable of doing authentication (e.g., gopher or WAIS), NSS 70 should set the selected warder to "none" before it does the initial
5 check. This avoids a potential ambiguity created by a tentative check on an unknown user name (explained later).

Some agents, such as httpd, listen for connections directly and do not depend on NSS. These agents have to make the initial check themselves.

If the reply to the initial check says "deny" the connection should be
10 closed at that point and no further communication should occur. If the initial check says "allow" the agent can proceed to step 102. As we shall see below, "allow" really means "maybe" until further information about the user is obtained.

If the reply to the initial check says "allow," at 102 the agent should
15 examine the reply to see if it demands authentication of the user. Note that if the agent was screened by NSS 70, the agent will have to issue a duplicate check to get the ACL information because NSS 70 does not pass the ACL information to the agent.

If the ACL reply does not demand authentication, the ACL check
20 procedure is complete and the agent can proceed to 104 to open the connection. Note that some servers, such as ftpd, will always demand authentication anyway.

If, however, the ACL reply demands authentication, the agent should proceed to 106 and prompt for the user name. Note that some services such as gopher and WAIS do not provide a means to ask for a user name. In this case
25 acld would have rejected the connection at the initial ACL check (because NSS 70 set the warder name to "none").

In one embodiment, a "magic window" is opened outside of the regular service to authenticate services like gopher and WAIS. In one such embodiment, a successful authentication will open a timed window to those services to allow
30 access.

The prompt for a user name should include a way to specify the name of the warder. For example:

5 login: alan
 login: alan:securid
 login: alan:snk
 login: alan:lockout
 login: alan:fortezza
10 login: alan:password

Once the agent knows the user name, it should move to 108 and do a second ACL check. The query parameters in the second check should include the same parameters as the first check plus the name of the user. It should also include the name of the selected warder (if the user specified one).

15 If the reply to the second check says "deny" the agent should move to 110 and drop the connection. The agent may, however, want to first issue a dummy password/challenge prompt to avoid leaking information.

 If the reply to the check says "allow," the reply parameters will include a list of allowed warders for that user. The agent should make sure that the user's
20 selected warder is in the list of allowed warders. (If the agent passed the name of the selected warder to acld 60, this test is done automatically by acld 60.)

 If the user did not select a warder, the agent should pick the first warder in the list of allowed warders and proceed to 112 to authenticate the user. At this point the agent is done making ACL checks. (In one embodiment, a menu of
25 available warders is displayed for the user and the user selects one of the warders from the list of available warders. In such an embodiment, however, in order to prevent information leakage all warders should be listed , even those that do not actually apply.)

 At 112, the agent authenticates the connection with the selected warder.
30 The agent should contact the selected warder and perform the authentication. This may include a challenge/response sequence. Please note that if the user changes his/her login name while talking to the warder, the agent must recheck the ACL with the new user name.

A check of the results of the authentication is made at 114 and, if at 114 the user passes the authentication check, the agent proceeds to 104. If, however, the user fails the authentication check, the agent proceeds to 110 and drops the connection.

5 Time Intervals

In one embodiment, ACL rules can be configured to specify a time interval. If a connection is active when the time interval expires, acld 60 will notify each agent to reassess the connection. In one embodiment, when a time interval expires each agent receives an asynchronous message on the acld socket.

10 The message tells the agent to recheck all of its active connections.

The agent should keep a saved copy of the query list for every active connection. When it receives notification that a time interval has expired, it should reissue ACL checks for all the saved query lists. (The agent does not need to reauthenticate.) If the reply to an ACL check is "deny," the agent should drop
15 the corresponding connection. If the agent wants to be polite, it can send a warning message to the user and provide a grace period, allowing the user to clean up.

A similar asynchronous notification is also sent by acld 60 to all agents whenever the administrator changes the ACL ruleset.

20 The ACL Rule

The heart of the ACL system is the *rule*. The ACL database contains a list of rules, called the ruleset. A representative ruleset 200 is shown in Figure 5, where a rule 202 contains three types of attributes: match criteria 204, the action 206, and side effects 208.

25 When an agent submits a query list, the parameters in the query list are compared against the match criteria 204 in each rule 202.1 through 202.N. The first rule 202 that matches all of the criteria is returned (except when making a tentative check, which can match more than one rule.)

In one embodiment, the match criteria of a rule is as follows:

- 30 1) The source *netelement*. A netelement is a host name, a subnet name, a domain name, an IP address, or a netgroup name. (A netgroup contains

netelements.) If omitted, the source is wildcarded. By using netelements and netgroups, it is possible to name groups of machines symbolically, and also to create groups of groups (i.e., the netgroup).

- 2) The destination netelement. If omitted, the destination is wildcarded.
- 5 3) The source security domain. If omitted, the domain is wildcarded.
- 4) The destination security domain. If omitted, the domain is wildcarded.
- 5) A list of agent types: proxy, server, login, and/or NAS.
- 6) A list of service names. A service name is usually a name found in /etc/services such as "ftp" or "http". For a login agent, the service name
10 can also be one of the following:
 - a) console: a login from the system console.
 - b) deal: a login from a serial dialup port.
 - c) telnet: a login from a telnet connection.
- 7) The network protocol: either TCP or UDP. The default is TCP.
- 15 8) The minimum encryption required. This can be either none or IPSEC. The connection is rejected if the encryption level indicated in the query is not as strong as that of the rule.
- 9) The name of the usergroup. If omitted, the usergroup is wildcarded.
- 10) A list of allowed warders. The list of allowed warders is returned to the
20 agent in order to present a menu of choices to the user. If the user specifies a warder, it must match one in this list. Otherwise the connection is rejected.
- 11) A list of time intervals during which the rule is active.
- 12) An "ignore" flag. If this flag is set, the rule is ignored. This can be used
25 to temporarily disable a rule without deleting it.

Other embodiments include subsets of the above match criteria. In one embodiment, it is possible to assign a collection of users, hosts or services to a symbolic name. This is demonstrated above for groups of machines and for
30 groups of users but also could be used to represent services. By doing this one could arrive at a single ACL rule 202 covering the majority of users, services and

machines. For instance, a single rule 202 may have `services=Standard_services` and `users=Internet_users`. To enable service for a new employee Joe Smith, his name would simply be added to the list of users in the `Internet_users` group; a new rule 202 would not be necessary.

5 The most important attribute of a rule is the *action*. In one embodiment, each action can assume one of two values: allow or deny. Allow means to accept the incoming connection. Deny means to reject the incoming connection.

 In another embodiment, each action can assume one of three values: allow, deny or default. In this embodiment default is a special action that
10 provides the ability to specify common side effects for multiple rules; on receiving a query `acld 60` collects all the side effects from the matching default rules and merges them with the final allow or deny rule. Merging happens in sequential order of the rules, with the side effects of the final rule overriding the side effects of the default rule(s).

15 The side effects of a reply can change the behavior of the agent in some way. For instance, the reply can demand authentication. Each reply contains a flag indicating if authentication is needed. If set, the agent must authenticate the user. It must prompt for a user name, then select a warder, and then contact the selected warder.

20 If authentication is needed, the reply includes a list of allowed warders. The list of allowed warders allows the agent to present a menu of choices to the user. If the user specifies a warder, the agent must verify that it matches one of the choices in this list.

 The reply can tell the agent to redirect the destination IP address to a
25 different machine. This is only applicable to proxies 50.

 The reply can tell the agent to redirect the destination port number to a different port. This is only applicable to proxies 50.

 The reply can provide additional side effects that are unique to the service. These are called *service parameters*. For example, for FTP the service
30 parameters indicate whether GET or PUT operations are allowed. For HTTP the service parameters indicate the types of URLs that are blocked.

As noted previously, in one embodiment the ACL is implemented in a relational database. Such an implementation carries the advantage that the ACL is extensible; new parameters can be defined without redoing the entire ruleset.

To help give you a better understanding of how ACL checks work, this section presents several examples. Let's start with a simple example, a ruleset that contains only one rule:

```

Name : telnet_out
Position: 1
10 Action: allow
Ignore: no
Source: *
Dest: *
Source Sec Domain: internal
15 Dest Sec Domain: external
Agents: [proxy]
Services: [telnet]
Protocol: tcp
Usergroup: *
20 Time Intervals: []
Redir Host:
Redir Port:
Auth Needed: no
Min Encrypt: none
25 Alert: none
Allowed Auth Methods: []
Service Parameters: {}
Comments: ""
```

30 The rule allows any client located in the internal security domain to connect to any telnet server located in the external security domain. No authentication is required.

Here is a ruleset with two rules:

```

35 Name: ftp_out ftp-in
Position: 1 2
Action: allow allow
ignore: no no
Source: * *
40 Dest: * local
source Sec
Domain: internal external
Dest Sec
Domain: external external
Agents: [proxy] [server]
```

```

Services: [ftp] [ftp]
Protocol:  tcp      tcp
usergroup: *        Anonymous
Time
5 Intervals:  []      ["Sat-sun",
                      "Mon mid-8am",
                      "Mon-Fri 5pm-mid"]

Redir Host:
Redir Port:
10 Auth Needed:  no      yes
Min Encrypt:    none    none
Alert:          none    none
Allowed Auth
Methods:        []      [pas]
15 Service
Parameters:     {}      {ftp:[get]}
Comments:       'anonymous FTP is allowed
                  outside of business hours'

```

20 The first rule (ftp_out) allows any client in the internal security domain to access any FTP server in the external domain. The second rule supports an anonymous FTP server on the local firewall (local always refers to the local firewall regardless of the security domain). Access to the server is limited to outside of business hours and only GET is allowed.

25 Here is a ruleset for an organization with a traveling sales force. Some salespersons have laptops with IP encryption software.

	Name:	out	sales-crypt	sales-nocrypt
	Position:	1	2	3
30	Action:	allow	allow	allow
	Ignore:	no	no	no
	Source:	*	*	*
	Dest:	*	*	*
	Source Sec			
35	Domain:	internal	external	external
	Dest Sec			
	Domain:	external	internal	internal
	Agents:	[proxy]	[proxy]	[proxy]
	Services:	[telnet, ftp]	[telnet, ftp]	[telnet, ftp]
40	Protocol:	tcp	tcp	tcp
	Usergroup:	*	Sales	Sales
	Time			
	Intervals:	[]	[]	[]
	Redir Host:			
45	Redir Port:			
	Auth Needed:	no	yes	yes

Min Encrypt:	none	ipsec	none
Alert:	none	none	none
Allowed Auth			
Methods:	[]	[passwd, securid]	[securid]
5 Service			
Parameters:	{ }	{ftp: [get, put]}	
{ftp: [get, put]}			
Comments:		"encryption\	"no
10 encryption\		plain pas ok"	strong auth
			required"

Weaker authentication is permitted if IP encryption is used, because the plain passwords (pas) cannot be observed by packet sniffers.

15 Below is an example of why some ACL checks cannot be fully resolved until the user name is known.

Name:	Other	Sales	Eng
Position:	1	2	3
20 Action:	deny	allow	allow
ignore:	no	no	no
Source:	*	*	*
Dest:	domain	domain	domain
	sctc.com	sctc.com	sctc.com
25 Source Sec			
Domain:	external	external	external
Dest Sec			
Domain:	internal	internal	internal
Agents:	[proxy, nas]	[proxy, nas]	[proxy, nas]
30 Services:	[telnet, ftp]	[telnet, ftp]	[telnet, ftp]
Protocol:	tcp	tcp	tcp
Usergroup:	Other	Sales	Eng
Time			
Intervals:	[]	[]	[]
35 Redir Host:			
Redir Port;			
Auth Needed:	n/a	yes	yes
Min Encrypt:	n/a	none	none
Alert:	n/a	none	none
40 Allowed Auth			
Methods:	n/a	[securid]	[lockout]
Service			
Parameters:	n/a	{ftp: [get]}	{ftp: [get]}
Comments:	"Deny users\	"sales"	"engineers"
45 in the Other\			
category'			

When the initial ACL check is made at 102, the name of the user is not yet known. Therefore all three rules can potentially match. In a situation like this acld 60 performs a *tentative check*. A tentative check will return "allow" if there exists at least one rule that might allow the connection, unless a deny rule exists that will certainly reject the connection. (For example if the first rule had a wildcard for the usergroup instead of Other, acld 60 would reject the connection outright.)

A tentative check can match more than one "allow" rule. When this happens, acld 60 will merge all of the allowed warders together. For the above example it will return the following side effects:

10

```
Auth Needed:    yes
Allowed Auth
Method:         [securid, lockout]           Both
```

15

Both SecurID and LOCKout are returned as allowed warders. In general, acld 60 will return the union of all allowed warders for all tentatively matching rules. In the embodiment shown the default warder is SecurID because Sales comes before Eng.

When the agent makes its second check at 108 including the user name, it will match exactly one rule and will return only the one warder name. This is called a final check. Knowledge of the user name is crucial to selecting the final rule. If the agent is incapable of doing authentication (e.g, gopher or WAIS), it should set the selected warder to "none". The warder named "none" is special because it forces acld 60 to do a final check instead of a tentative check.

In summary, there are two ways to force acld 60 to do a final check:

- 25
1. Specify the user name in the query list; or
 2. Set the selected warder to "none" in the query list.

Otherwise acld 60 will do a tentative check and may match more than one rule. The agent is responsible for doing a final check on the connection once the user name is known. Failing to do a final check is a serious error.

30

In one embodiment ruleset 200 includes a URL filter parameter. One of the values included in an ACL query could then be the URL that the user is trying to access. Ruleset 200 would then include entries for particular URLs or groups of URLs

that have been banned or restricted. In one embodiment, a rating service such as WebTrack™, available from Webster Network Strategies™ could be used to filter URLs. In WebTrack™, URLs are grouped into categories based on hate speech, sexually explicit material, etc. The ACL ruleset could then be used to restrict or ban
5 access to categories of URLs.

To summarize, during the life of a TCP connection, the ACL database should be queried at four different times:

- 1) by nss 70 when the TCP connection is first attempted. The name of the user is unknown at this point so acld 60 makes a 'tentative check'. A tentative check will
10 succeed if an allow rule is found that accepts at least one user given the src, dest, service, etc. It will fail if a deny rule is found with a wildcard usergroup.
- 2) by the agent (proxy 50, server 52 or login agent 54) if it must know whether or not to prompt for a user name. Some proxies will always prompt for a user name and therefore will not need to make this check.
- 15 3) by the agent after it gets the user name and (optionally) the name of the warder. At this point the agent has all of the information necessary to perform a final check. As a side effect, acld 60 will return a list of allowed warders, the first of which is the default warder. The agent should verify that the selected warder is in the list of allowed warders. The agent can then do authentication with the selected warder. Note that the
20 list can be empty, which means that no authentication is required.
- 4) by the agent when acld 60 sends an async notification that indicates that ACL ruleset 200 was changed by the administrator. The agent should recheck all of its active connections. A notification is also sent whenever a time-based rule crosses a time boundary.

25 Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that any arrangement which is calculated to achieve the same purpose may be substituted for the specific embodiment shown. This application is intended to cover any adaptations or variations of the present invention. Therefore, it is intended that this invention be limited only by the
30 claims and the equivalents thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of regulating the flow of internetwork connections through a firewall having a network protocol stack, wherein the network protocol stack includes an Internet Protocol (IP) layer, the method comprising the steps of:
 - 5 determining parameters characteristic of a connection request, wherein the parameters include a netelement parameter characteristic of where the connection request came from;
generating a query, wherein the step of generating a query includes the step of adding the parameters to a query list;
 - 10 determining if there is a rule corresponding to the query;
if there is a rule, determining if authentication is required by the rule;
if authentication is required by the rule, executing an authentication protocol;
and
activating the connection if the authentication protocol is completed
 - 15 successfully.
2. The method according to claim 1 wherein the step of executing an authentication protocol includes the step of calling a warder.
- 20 3. The method according to claim 1 wherein the step of determining if there is a rule corresponding to the query includes the step of accessing a relational database with the query.
4. The method according to claim 1 wherein the netelement parameter identifies a
25 group of host names.
5. The method according to claim 1 wherein the netelement parameter identifies a group of IP addresses.
- 30 6. The method according to claim 1 wherein the netelement parameter identifies a group of subnets.

7. The method according to claim 1 wherein the netelement parameter identifies a group of netgroups, wherein a netgroup is a collection of netelements.

8. The method according to claim 1 wherein the netelement parameter identifies a group of DNS domains.

9. A method of regulating the flow of internetwork connections through a firewall having a network protocol stack, wherein the network protocol stack includes an Internet Protocol (IP) layer, the method comprising the steps of:

10 forming an access control list, wherein the access control list includes a plurality of rules, wherein each rule includes a plurality of rule parameters and values associated with said rule parameters;

determining query parameters characteristic of a connection request, wherein said query parameters include a netelement parameter characteristic of where the connection request came from;

generating a query, wherein the step of generating a query includes the step of adding the query parameters to a query list;

applying the query to the access control list, wherein the step of applying includes the step of determining if there is a rule corresponding to the query;

20 if there is a rule, determining if authentication is required by the rule;

if authentication is required by the rule, executing an authentication protocol;

and

activating the connection if the authentication protocol is completed successfully.

25

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the method further comprises the steps of:

monitoring time of day; and

closing connections at predefined times of the day.

30

11. The method according to claim 9, wherein the query parameters include a URL parameter.

12. A firewall (30), comprising:

5 a first communications interface (20);

a second communications interface (24);

a first network protocol stack (40.1) connected to the first communications interface, wherein the first network protocol stack includes an Internet Protocol (IP) layer (16.1) and a transport layer (14.1);

10 a second network protocol stack (40.2) connected to the second communications interface, wherein the second network protocol stack includes an Internet Protocol (IP) layer (16.2) and a transport layer (14.2);

an access control list process (60), wherein the access control list process accesses a plurality of rules implementing a security policy; and

15 an agent (50), connected to the access control list process and to the transport layers of said first and second network protocol stacks, wherein the agent receives messages from the transport layer, sends the access control list process a query based on parameters associated with the message and executes an authentication protocol selected by the access control list process as a result of the query.

20

13. The firewall according to claim 12 wherein the first network protocol stack and the first communications interface are assigned to a first burb and the second network protocol stack and the second communications interface are assigned to a second burb.

25 14. The firewall according to claim 13 wherein the query includes a burb symbol identifying the first burb and wherein the authentication protocol selected by the access control list process varies as a function of the burb symbol.

15. The firewall according to claim 12 wherein the query includes a sender symbol
30 identifying the sender of the message and wherein the authentication protocol selected by the access control list process varies as a function of the sender symbol.

16. The firewall according to claim 12 wherein the first network protocol stack includes a decryption process, operating at the IP layer, that decrypts encrypted messages received by said first communications interface and forwards the decrypted message to the agent via the transport layer.

5

17. The firewall according to claim 12 wherein the authentication protocol selected by the access control list process varies as a function of whether a message was encrypted or not when received by the IP layer.

10 18. A computer program product, comprising:

a computer usable medium having computer readable program code embodied thereon, the computer readable program code, when executed, implementing on the computer a method of regulating the flow of internetwork connections through a firewall having a network protocol stack, wherein the network protocol stack includes an Internet Protocol (IP) layer, the method comprising the steps of:

15

determining parameters characteristic of a connection request, wherein the parameters include a netelement parameter characteristic of where the connection request came from;

20

generating a query, wherein the step of generating a query includes the step of adding the parameters to a query list;

determining if there is a rule corresponding to the query;

if there is a rule, determining if authentication is required by the rule;

if authentication is required by the rule, executing an authentication protocol;

and

25

activating the connection if the authentication protocol is completed successfully.

19. The computer program product according to claim 18, wherein the step of executing an authentication protocol includes the step of calling a warder.

30



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Patents Act 1977
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Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:
UK Cl (Ed.P): H4P (PPEB)
Int Cl (Ed.6): H04L 9/00
Other: Online: WPI, INSPEC

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
A	WO97/29413A2 (Secure Computing)	-
A	WO96/13113A1 (Secure Computing)	-

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.